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# (54) ALUMINUM-MAGNESIUM-SILICON ALLOY EXTRUDED SHAPE MATERIAL FOR SIDE MEMBER **EXCELLENT IN COLLAPSE CHARACTERISTIC AND ITS PRODUCTION**

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an Al-Mg-Si alloy extruded shape material for a side member free from the generation of cracking in the case of being applied with compressive deformation at the time of a collision, high in energy absorbing efficiency and excellent in collapse characteristics.

SOLUTION: This Al-Mg-Si alloy extruded material for a side member excellent in crushing characteristics is the one in which, in an extruded shape material having a compsn. contg., by weight, 0.8 to 1.2% Si, 0.6 to 0.9% Mg (where Si/Mg>1.2), 0.1 to 0.4% Fe, 0.2 to 0.5% Mn, 0.05 to 0.25% Cr and/or 0.05 to 0.25% Zr (where Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35 to 0.7%), 0.001 to 0.1% Ti, 0.0001 to 0.004% B and the balance Al with inevitable impurities, the internal structure of the extruded shape material is mainly composed of the fibrous one.

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### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members which is characterized by the following and which is excellent in a crash property. weight % -- 0.8 - 1.2% of Si, and 0.6 - 0.9% of Mg -- \*\*\*\*(ing) -- Si/Mg>1.2, 0.1 - 0.4% [ of Fe(s) ], 0.2 - 0.5% [ of Mn ], 0.05 - 0.25% [ of Cr(s) ], 0.05 - 0.25% [ of Zr ], Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35-0.7%, and 0.001 - 0.1% [ of Ti ] B 0.0001 - 0.004% It is the extruded section which has the composition which the remainder becomes from aluminum and an unescapable impurity, and the internal organization of this extruded section is mainly a fibrous structure. [Claim 2] The aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members which is excellent in the crash property according to claim 1 that the recrystallized-structure layer thickness of the surface section of the aforementioned extruded section is 100 micrometers or less.

[Claim 3] The aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members with which the ratio of 250 - 290MPa, proof stress, and tensile strength excels [ proof stress / of the aforementioned extruded section ] in the crash property according to claim 1 or 2 which is 0.85 or more.

[Claim 4] By weight %, it \*\*\*\* 0.8 - 1.2% of Si, and 0.6 - 0.9% of Mg. Si/Mg> 1.2, 0.1 - 0.4% of Fe(s), 0.2 - 0.5% of Mn, 0.05 - 0.25% of Cr(s), 0.05 - 0.25% of Zr, However, Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35-0.7%, 0.001 - 0.1% of Ti, Contain B0.0001-0.004% and it has the composition which the remainder becomes from aluminum and an unescapable impurity. The manufacture method of the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members of excelling in the crash property characterized by facing carrying out extrusion of the alloy which has the composition which the remainder becomes from aluminum and an unescapable impurity, and cooling an extruded-section-ed front face quickly immediately after extrusion dice passage.

[Claim 5] The manufacture method of the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members of excelling in the crash property according to claim 4 of performing quick cooling by spraying liquid nitrogen.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the aluminium alloy extruded section for side members excellent in especially the crash property about the aluminium alloy extruded section for the structures of an automobile.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The side member of an automobile is a member with the function to secure crew's safety, in the engine portion ahead of an automobile, and the back trunk section by carrying out a buckling distortion to the shape of an accordion at the time of a collision, and this absorbing the striking energy at the time of a collision. As this member, conventionally, press forming of the cold rolled sheet steel is carried out, and what was assembled by spot welding is used. [0003] However, from environmental problems, such as global warming, lightweight-ization of an automobile is strongly demanded for the purpose of exhaust gas reduction, the improvement in mpg, etc., as part of this lightweight-izing, instead of the steel plate, it is lightweight and use of the aluminium alloy extruded section which can manufacture the structure of a complicated configuration by one is considered in recent years. To such a use, the extruded material of aluminum-Mg-Si system alloys, such as JIS6063 good alloy of balance, such as extrusion nature, a mechanical property, and corrosion resistance, is mainly used now.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since proof stress is as low as about 215 MPas and energy-absorption efficiency is [ the average load to which deformation progresses is low, therefore ] low when a compressive load is received in shaft orientations, the conventional aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy, for example, 6063 typical alloys, has the problem that it is necessary to thicken board thickness. Moreover, since the shock after it will not be absorbed once a crack tends to generate the extruded section of an aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy with the high intensity of JIS6061 alloy etc. in the deformation at the time of a collision and a crack occurs, energy-absorption efficiency has the problem of becoming very low.

[0005] When this invention is made in view of this trouble and receives the compression set at the time of a collision, it aims at a crack not occurring and offering an aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section suitable as automobile side-member material with high energy-absorption efficiency.

[Means for Solving the Problem] Although the conventional aluminium alloy extruded section generally has the large recrystallized structure of crystal grain and a crack comes to generate [ wholeheartedly, ] it along with the grain boundary in the deformation at the time of a collision as a result of examination for this reason in order that this invention persons may solve the aforementioned technical problem By constituting from an aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy which has composition concerning this invention, controlling the amount of Mn, Cr, and/or Zr in the suitable range especially, and cooling an extruded-section front face quickly immediately after extrusion further Develop a fibrous structure into the interior of an extruded section strongly, and generation of the recrystallized structure on the front face of a profile by extrusion is suppressed. It was very hard to generate the crack by the compression set at the time of a collision, and energy-absorption efficiency was high, namely, it found out that the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section which has the outstanding crash property was obtained.

[0007] this invention is weight %. Therefore, 0.8 - 1.2% of Si, 0.6 - 0.9% of Mg, It \*\*\*\*. Si/Mg>1.2, 0.1 - 0.4% of Fe(s), 0.2 - 0.5% of Mn, 0.05 - 0.25% of Cr(s), 0.05 - 0.25% of Zr, However, Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35-0.7%, 0.001 - 0.1% of Ti, It is the extruded section which has the composition which B0.0001-0.004% is contained and the remainder becomes from aluminum and an unescapable impurity, and is the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members the internal organization of this extruded section excels [ extruded section ] in the crash property which is mainly a fibrous structure. Moreover, in this invention, it is desirable to make the ratio of 250 - 290MPa, proof stress, and tensile strength or more into 0.85 for the proof stress of the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members.

[0008] Although it is most desirable to characterize the organization of an extruded section by an internal organization being mainly a fibrous structure in this invention, to cover the whole extruded section, and to form a fibrous structure, if the thickness is 100 micrometers or less even if it is the case where it has the recrystallized-structure layer in the surface section of an extruded section, the crash property which it was very hard coming to generate a crack, and was excellent will be

acquired. What is necessary is to develop a fibrous structure strongly, to spray a cryogenic fluid, for example, liquid nitrogen, on the surface of extruded material immediately after extrusion, and just to cool quickly in this invention, in order to suppress the recrystallized-structure layer thickness generated by the extruded-section front face unescapable. [0009] Next, the reason for composition limitation of the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy concerning this invention is explained. The aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section concerning this invention is weight %, 0.8 - 1.2% of Si, and 0.6 - 0.9% of Mg, it \*\*\*\*, contains B 0.0001 - 0.004% 0.001 - 0.1% of Ti Si/Mg>1.2, 0.1 - 0.4% of Fe(s), 0.2 - 0.5% of Mn, 0.05 - 0.25% of Cr(s), 0.05 - 0.25% of Zr, and Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35-0.7%, and has the composition which the remainder becomes from aluminum and an unescapable impurity.

[0010] When Si and Mg have the operation which it deposits [operation] as a detailed Mg2Si compound, and raises intensity and the content of either Si and Mg becomes less than [Si:0.8%] and less than [Mg:0.6%], the amount of deposits of a Mg2Si compound decreases, and it becomes impossible to secure desired intensity. On the other hand, if the content exceeds Si:1.2% and Mg:0.9%, while extrusion nature and bending nature will fall, it becomes easy to generate the crack by the deformation at the time of a collision. Therefore, they could be Si:0.8-1.2% and Mg:0.5-0.9%. The desirable ranges of Si and Mg are Si:0.9 - 1.1 % and Mg:0.6 - 0.8 %. Moreover, since it would become easy to generate the crack by the deformation at the time of a collision while bending nature fell if Si/Mg became 1.2 or less, it was referred to as Si/Mg<1.2. [0011] After Fe, and Mn, Cr and/or Zr have lived together, when a detailed intermetallic compound distributes in a base and suppresses the recrystallization at the time of extrusion remarkably after homogenization, development of a fibrous structure is promoted to Fe, Mn, Cr, and Zr, and they have the operation make the crack by the deformation at the time of a collision hard to generate as a result. However, the content of the effect is [less than / Fe:0.1%/, less than / Mn:0.2%/, less than / Cr:0.05%/, less than, and Mn+Cr+Zr] insufficient, and on the other hand, if Fe:0.4%, Mn:0.6%, Cr:0.3%, Zr:0.25%, and Mn+Cr+Zr exceed 0.7%, respectively, it will become easy for a big and rough intermetallic compound to come to generate, and to generate the crack by the deformation at the time of a collision. Therefore, they could be Mn:0.2-0.6%, Cr:0.05-0.3% and/or Zr:0.05-0.25%, and Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35-0.7%. The desirable ranges of Mn, Cr, and Zr are Mn:0.25-0.45%, Cr:0.07-0.2 %, Zr:0.07-0.15%, and Mn+Cr+Zr=0.4-0.6%. In addition, as for Cr and Zr, it is desirable to carry out compound addition. [0012] Although Ti and B have the operation which turns a cast structure minutely and prevents a casting crack, if it becomes the content of either Ti and B or less than [Ti:0.001%], and less than B:0.0001%, a desired effect will not be acquired, but if the content of either Ti and B, on the other hand, also exceeds Ti:0.1% and B:0.004%, it will come to generate a big and rough intermetallic compound, and it will become easy to generate the crack by the deformation at the time of Therefore, it could be B 0.0001 - 0.004% 0.001 - 0.1% of Ti. The desirable ranges of Ti and B are Ti:0.005-0.05% and B:0.0005 -0.001%.

[0013] Moreover, in this invention, it is desirable by controlling an alloy content and heat treatment to make the ratio of 250 - 290MPa, proof stress, and tensile strength or more into 0.85 for proof stress. It is because it is in the inclination the crack by the deformation at the time of a collision becomes easy to generate when 290MPa is exceeded, although energy-absorption efficiency with proof stress sufficient by 250 or more MPas is acquired. Moreover, it is the shell which a crack tends to generate as the ratio of proof stress and tensile strength is less than 0.85. In addition, in the alloy composition with few Mg, Si, and the amounts of Cu(s), it can consider as prolonged aging-treatment conditions at an elevated temperature, and, in the alloy composition with many Mg, Si, and the amounts of Cu(s), on the other hand, regular proof stress can be obtained by considering as short-time aging-treatment conditions at low temperature. Moreover, it can consider as the range of a convention of the ratio of proof stress and tensile strength by processing overaging which passed over front \*\*\*\*\*\* or the front peak period effect of the peak period effect.

[0014] Although extrusion of it is carried out after being 510-580 degrees C, homogenizing the aluminium alloy billet which has the aforementioned chemical composition for 1 to 24 hours and the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section concerning this invention heating it subsequently to 450-520 degrees C, it sprays and cools cryogenic fluids, such as liquid nitrogen, quickly on a profile front face immediately after extrusion dice passage. The recrystallization of a mold material front face is suppressed by this quick cooling. In this way, the obtained extruded section may perform the aging treatment after bending, may perform after [ an aging treatment of ] bending, or may take which method. What is necessary is just to perform an aging treatment by the 150-210-degree C temperature requirement for 1 to 24 hours.

[Embodiments of the Invention] Next, this invention is explained based on the form of operation. The alloy billet of the diameter of 204mm which has composition of the samples 1-7 shown in Table 1 was ingoted by the conventional method, and after giving the homogenization held at 545 degrees C to these billets for 4 hours, extrusion was performed using the extruder of 1650ton. Extrusion was carried out by extrusion-temperature:500 degree C and extrusion-rate:5 m/min, and was cooled quickly on condition that water cooling after liquid nitrogen blasting immediately after dice passage. The extruded section of a square-pipe-steel configuration with the thickness of 2mm and the cross-section 54mmx70mm size was manufactured, respectively by giving an aging treatment for the ability coming succeedingly on condition that temperature:175 degree C or 205-degree C 8-hour maintenance. In addition, in Table 1, samples 1-2 are the examples of this invention, and samples 3-7 are the examples of comparison.

[0016] About the extruded section of the acquired example of this invention, and the extruded section of the example of comparison, microstructure observation, proof stress measurement by the tension test, and crash characterization by the static compression test were performed. These results are shown in Table 2.

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[0017] [Table 1]

	浑					組成(重量%)						
	料	Si	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cr	Zr	Ti	В	Al	*1	*2
Æ	1	0.87	0.65	0.24	0.32	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.001	弢	1.84	0.53
明	2	1.16	0.87	0.26	0.25	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.001	费	1.33	0.54
	3	1.94	0.68	0.25	0.31	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.001	费	1.97	0.49
<u>ا</u> ا	4	1.15	1.06	0.23	0.40	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.001	独	1.08	0.56
比較	5	0.98	0.75	0.26	0.86	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.001	残	1.30	0.56
例	6	0.44	0.52	_	0.16	-	_	0.01	0.001	残	0.84	0.16
Ľ	7	0.60	0.95	0.23	0.14	0.14	-	0.01	0.001	残	0.63	0.28

\*1: Si/Mg \*2: Mn+Cr+Zr

[0018] [Table 2]

	試料	強	度	耐力と引張	圧	漬 特 性	表面再結
		引張強さ (MPa)	耐力 (MPa)	強さの比	割れ	吸収エネルギー (J)	晶層厚さ (μm)
	1	289	260	0.90	無し	4338	6.5
本発明	2	3 1 7	286	0.90	無し	4547	60
	3	311	278	0.89	有り		-
l .	4	338	309	0.91	有り	<b>–</b>	
比較例	5	341	277	0.81	有り		_
	6	237	215	0.91	無し	3536	_
	7	323	304	0.94	有り		

[0019] The compression set of the samples 1-3 which are the extruded sections of the example of this invention shown in Table 2 was carried out to the shape of an accordion, without a crack occurring, and the absorbed energy was also excellent in more than 4000J and the crash property. On the other hand, the samples 4-9 which are the extruded sections of the example of comparison were not able to acquire sufficient crash property. Specifically, the crack generated [ the ratio of the proof stress with which alloy composition and the proof stress value gave the 175 degree-Cx8h aging treatment to the samples 3 and 4 of this invention out of range, and the row and tensile strength ] the sample 5 besides this invention range with the compression test. although samples 6 and 7 are 6063 alloys and 6061 alloys which are used for this use from the former and a sample 6 (6063 alloys) does not generate a crack with a compression test -- an absorbed energy -- about 3500 -- it was as low as J, the crash property was inferior, and the crack occurred in the sample 7 (6061 alloys)

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, by weight % 0.8 - 1.2% of Si, 0.6 - 0.9% of Mg, It \*\*\*\*. Si/Mg>1.2, 0.1 - 0.4% of Fe(s), 0.2 - 0.5% of Mn, 0.05 - 0.25% of Cr(s), 0.05 - 0.25% of Zr, However, since B 0.0001 - 0.004% is contained 0.001 - 0.1% of Ti, it has the composition which the remainder becomes from aluminum and an unescapable impurity and the internal organization was mainly made into the fibrous structure Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35-0.7% When the compression set at the time of a collision was received, the aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy extruded section for side members which a crack did not occur and was excellent in the crash property that energy-absorption efficiency is high was obtained.

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TITLE

ALUMINUM-MAGNESIUM-SILICON ALLOY EXTRUDED SHAPE MATERIAL FOR SIDE

MEMBER EXCELLENT IN COLLAPSE CHARACTERISTIC AND ITS PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT :

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an Al-Mg-Si alloy extruded shape material for a side member free from the generation of cracking in the case of being applied with compressive deformation at the time of a collision, high in energy absorbing efficiency and

excellent in collapse characteristics.

SOLUTION: This AI-Mg-Si alloy extruded material for a side member excellent in crushing characteristics is the one in which, in an extruded shape material having a compsn. contg., by weight, 0.8 to 1.2% Si, 0.6 to 0.9% Mg (where Si/Mg>1.2), 0.1 to 0.4% Fe, 0.2 to 0.5% Mn, 0.05 to 0.25% Cr and/or 0.05 to 0.25% Zr (where Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35 to 0.7%), 0.001 to 0.1% Ti, 0.0001 to 0.004% B and the balance Al with inevitable impurities, the internal structure of the extruded shape material is mainly composed of the fibrous one.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用AI-Mg-Si系合金押出形材及びその製造方法

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 衝突時の圧縮変形を受けた際に割れが発生することがなく、エネルギー吸収効率が高い圧潰特性に優れたサイドメンバー用A1-Mg-Si系合金押出形材を得ることを目的とする。

【解決手段】 重量%で、Si0.8~1.2%、Mg0.6~0.9%、だたし、Si/Mg>1.2、Fe0.1~0.4%、Mn0.2~0.5%、Cr0.05~0.25%および/またはZr0.05~0.25%、ただし、Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35~0.7%、Ti0.001~0.1%、B0.0001~0.004%を含有し、残部がAlと不可避不純物からなる組成を有する押出形材であって、該押出形材の内部組織が主として繊維状組織である圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用Al-Mg-Si系合金押出形材。

### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 重量%で、Si0.8~1.2%、Mg0.6~0.9%、だたし、Si/Mg>1.2、Fe0.1~0.4%、Mn0.2~0.5%、Cr0.05~0.25%および/またはZr0.05~0.25%、ただし、Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35~0.7%、Ti0.001~0.1%、B0.0001~0.004%を含有し、残部がA1と不可避不純物からなる組成を有する押出形材であって、該押出形材の内部組織が主として繊維状組織であることを特徴とする圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用A1-Mg-Si系合金押出形材。

【請求項2】 前記押出形材の表層部の再結晶組織層の厚さが100μm以下である請求項1に記載の圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用AI-Mg-Si系合金押出形材。

【請求項3】 前記押出形材の耐力が250~290M Pa、耐力と引張強さの比が0.85以上である請求項1ま たは2に記載の圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用A1 -Mg-Si系合金押出形材。

【請求項4】 重量%で、Si0.8~1.2%、Mg0.6~0.9%、だたし、Si/Mg>1.2、Fe0.1~0.4%、Mn0.2~0.5%、Cr0.05~0.25%および/またはZr0.05~0.25%、ただし、Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35~0.7%、Ti0.001~0.1%、B0.0001~0.004%を含有し、残部がA1と不可避不純物からなる組成を有し、残部がA1と不可避不純物からなる組成を有し、残部がA1と不可避不純物からなる組成を有する合金を押出加工するに際し、押出ダイス通過直後に被押出形材表面を急速冷却することを特徴とする圧潰特性に侵れるサイドメンバー用A1-Mg-Si系合金押出形材の製造方法。

【請求項5】 急速冷却を液体窒素を吹き付けることにより行う請求項4に記載の圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用AI-Mg-Si系合金押出形材の製造方法。

# 【発明の詳細な説明】

## [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、自動車の構造用の アルミニウム合金押出形材に関するもので、特に圧潰特 性に優れたサイドメンバー用アルミニウム合金押出形材 に関するものである。

## [0002]

【従来の技術】自動車のサイドメンバーは、自動車の前方のエンジン部分と、後方のトランク部において、衝突時にアコーディオン状に座屈変形し、これにより衝突時の衝撃エネルギーを吸収することにより、乗員の安全性を確保する機能を持つ部材である。この部材としては、従来、冷延鋼板をプレス成形し、スポット溶接により組み立てたものが用いられている。

【0003】しかし、近年、地球の温暖化などの環境問題から、排ガス低減や燃費向上などを目的として自動車の軽量化が強く要請されており、この軽量化の一環として、鋼板の代わりに、軽量で、かつ複雑形状の構造物を一体で製造できるアルミニウム合金押出形材の使用が検

討されている。このような用途に対しては、現在は主として押出性、機械的性質、および耐食性などのバランスの良いJIS6063合金などのAl-Mg-Si系合金の押出材が使用されている。

#### [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来のAl-Mg-Si系合金、例えば代表的な6063合金は耐力が215MPa程度と低いため、軸方向に圧縮荷重を受けた際に変形が進む平均荷重が低く、したがってエネルギー吸収効率が低いので板厚を厚くする必要があるという問題がある。また、JIS6061合金などの強度の高いAl-Mg-Si系合金の押出形材は衝突時の変形で割れが発生しやすく、一旦割れが発生するとそれ以降の衝撃は吸収されないので、エネルギー吸収効率はきわめて低いものとなるという問題がある。

【0005】本発明はかかる問題点に鑑みなされたもので、衝突時の圧縮変形を受けた際に割れが発生することがなく、エネルギー吸収効率が高い自動車サイドメンバー材として好適なA1-Mg-Si系合金押出形材を提供することを目的とする。

### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、前記課題を解決するため鋭意検討の結果、従来のアルミニウム合金押出形材は一般に結晶粒の大きい再結晶組織を有し、このため衝突時の変形で結晶粒界に沿って割れが発生するようになるが、本発明にかかる組成を有するA1-MgーSi系合金で構成し、特にMnとCrおよび/またはZrの量を適切な範囲に制御し、さらに押出加工直後に押出形材表面を急速に冷却することにより、押出形材の内部に繊維状組織を強く発達させて押出加工による形材表面への再結晶組織の生成を抑制し、衝突時の圧縮変形による割れが極めて発生しにくく、エネルギー吸収効率の高い、すなわち優れた圧潰特性を有するA1-MgーSi系合金押出形材が得られることを見い出した。【0007】したがって、本発明は、重量%で、Si0.

【0007】したがって、本発明は、重量%で、Si0.8~1.2%、Mg0.6~0.9%、だたし、Si/Mg>1.2、Fe0.1~0.4%、Mn0.2~0.5%、Cr0.05~0.25% および/またはZr0.05~0.25%、ただし、Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35~0.7%、Ti0.001~0.1%、B0.0001~0.004%を含有し、残部がAlと不可避不純物からなる組成を有する押出形材であって、該押出形材の内部組織が主として繊維状組織である圧潰特性に優れるサイドメンバー用Al-Mg-Si系合金押出形材の耐力を250~290MPa、耐力と引張強さの比を0.85以上とすることが望ましい。

【0008】本発明において、押出形材の組織は、内部組織が主として繊維状組織であることを特徴とし、押出形材の全体に亘って繊維状組織が形成されることが最も望ましいが、押出形材の表層部に再結晶組織層を有して

いる場合であっても、その厚さが100μm以下であれば、割れが極めて発生しにくくなり、優れた圧漬特性が得られる。本発明において、繊維状組織を強く発達させ、押出形材表面に不可避的に生成される再結晶組織層の厚さを抑制するためには、押出加工直後に押出材の表面に低温液体、例えば液体窒素を吹き付けて急速冷却すればよい。

【0009】次に、本発明にかかるA1-Mg-Si系合金の組成限定理由について説明する。本発明にかかるA1-Mg-Si系合金押出形材は、重量%で、Si0.8~1.2%、Mg0.6~0.9%、だたし、Si/Mg>1.2、Fe0.1~0.4%、Mn0.2~0.5%、Cr0.05~0.25% および/またはZr0.05~0.25%、ただし、Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35~0.7%、Ti0.001~0.1%、B0.0001~0.004%を含有し、残部がA1と不可避不純物からなる組成を有する。

【 $0.0\,1\,0$ 】SiおよびMgには、微細なMg2Si化台物として析出して強度を向上させる作用があり、SiおよびMgのいずれかの含有量がSi:0.8%未満およびMg:0.6%未満になると、Mg2Si化合物の析出量が少なくなって所望の強度を確保することができなくなる。一方、その含有量が、Si:1.2%およびMg:0.9%を超えると押出加工性および曲げ加工性が低下するとともに、衝突時の変形による割れが発生しやすくなる。したがって、Si: $0.8\sim1.2\%$ 、Mg: $0.5\sim0.9\%$ とした。SiおよびMgの望ましい範囲は、Si: $0.9\sim1.1\%$ 、Mg: $0.6\sim0.8\%$ である。また、Si/Mgが1.2以下となると、曲げ加工性が低下するとともに、衝突時の変形による割れが発生しやすくなるので、Si/Mg

【0011】Fe、Mn、Cr、Zrには、Feと、M nと、Crおよび/またはZrとが共存した状態で、均 質化処理後に微細な金属間化合物が素地中に分散して押 出加工時の再結晶を著しく抑制することにより繊維状組 織の発達を促進し、この結果衝突時の変形による割れを 発生しにくくする作用がある。しかし、その含有量がF e:0.1%未満、Mn:0.2%未満、Cr:0.05%未満、 Zr:0.05%未満、およびMn+Cr+Zrが0.35%未 満ではその効果が不十分であり、一方その含有量が、そ れぞれFe:0.4%、Mn:0.6%、Cr:0.3%、Z r:0.25%、およびMn+Cr+Zrが0.7%を超える と、粗大な金属間化合物が生成するようになり衝突時の 変形による割れが発生しやずくなる。したがって、M n:0.2~0.6%、Cr:0.05~0.3%および/またはZ  $r: 0.05\sim 0.25\%$ ,  $Mn+Cr+Zr=0.35\sim 0.7\%$   $\geq 0.05\sim 0.05$ た。Mn、Cr、Zrの望ましい範囲は、Mn:0.25~ 0.45%, Cr: 0.07~0.2 %, Zr: 0.07~0.15%, M n+Cr+Zr=0.4~0.6%である。なお、CrとZr は、複合添加することが望ましい。

【0012】TiおよびBは鋳造組織を微細化し、鋳造

割れを防止する作用があるが、Ti およびBのいずれかの含有量でもTi: 0.001%未満およびB: 0.0001%未満になると、所望の効果が得られず、一方Ti およびB のいずれかの含有量でも、Ti: 0.1%およびB: 0.004%を超えると、粗大な金属間化合物を生成するようになり衝突時の変形による割れが発生しやすくなる。したがって、 $Ti0.001\sim0.1\%$ 、 $B0.0001\sim0.004\%$ とした。Ti およびBの望ましい範囲は、Ti:  $0.005\sim0.05\%$ 、 $B: 0.0005\sim0.001\%$ である。

【0013】また本発明においては、合金成分および熱処理を制御することにより耐力を250~290MPa、耐力と引張強さの比を0.85以上とすることが望ましい。耐力が250MPa以上で十分なエネルギー吸収効率が得られるが、290MPaを超えると衝突時の変形による割れが発生しやすくなる傾向にあるからである。また、耐力と引張強さの比が0.85未満であると、割れが発生しやすいからである。なお、Mg,Si,Cu量の少ない合金組成の場合には、高温で、長時間の時効処理条件とし、一方、Mg,Si,Cu量の多い合金組成の場合には、低温で、短時間の時効処理条件とすることで規定の耐力を得ることが出来る。また、ピーク時効の手前の亜時効ないしはピーク時効を過ぎた過時効の処理を施すことにより、耐力と引張強さの比を規定の範囲とすることが出来る。

【0014】本発明にかかるAl-Mg-Si系合金押出形材は、前記の化学組成を有するアルミニウム合金ビレットを510~580℃で、1~24時間均質化処理し、次いで450~520℃に加熱した後に押出加工するが、押出しダイス通過直後に形材表面に液体窒素等の低温液体を吹き付けて急速冷却する。この急速冷却により、型材表面の再結晶を抑制する。こうして得られた押出形材は曲げ加工後時効処理を行うか、時効処理後曲げ加工を行うか、いずれの方法を取っても良い。時効処理は150~210℃の温度範囲で1~24時間行えばよい。

#### [0015]

【発明の実施の形態】次に、本発明を実施の形態に基づき説明する。表1に示す試料1~7の組成を有する204㎜径の合金ビレットを常法により溶製し、これらのビレットに545℃で4時間保持する均質化処理を施した後、1650tonの押出し機を用い、押出加工を行った。押出加工は、押出温度:500℃、押出速度:5m/minで実施し、ダイス通過直後に、液体窒素吹き付け後水冷の条件で急速冷却した。引き続いてこれに温度:175℃または205℃に8時間保持の条件で時効処理を施すことにより肉厚2㎜、断面54㎜×70㎜の寸法を持った角パイプ形状の押出形材をそれぞれ製造した。なお、表1において、試料1~2は本発明例であり、試料3~7は比較例である。

【0016】得られた本発明例の押出形材および比較例

の押出形材について、ミクロ組織観察、引張試験による 耐力測定、および静的圧縮試験による圧潰特性評価を行

[0017] 【表1】

った。これらの結果を表2に示す	۰
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	丝	組成(藥量%)												
	料	Si	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cr	Zr	Ti	В	Al	*1	*2		
発	1	0.87	0.65	0.24	0.32	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.001	残	1.34	0.53		
钥	2	1.16	0.87	0.26	0.25	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.001	理	1.33	0.64		
	3	1.34	0.68	0.25	0.31	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.001	茂	1.97	0.49		
ایرا	4	1.15	1.06	0.23	0.40	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.001	残	1.08	0.56		
比較	5	0.98	0.75	0.26	0.36	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.001	残	1.30	0.56		
タ	6	0.44	0.52	_	0.16	_		0.01	0.001	戎	0.84	0.16		
	7	0.60	0.95	0.23	0.14	0.14		0.01	0.001	残	0.63	0.28		

\*1: S i / M g \*2: Mn + Cr + Zr

#### [0018]

#### 【表2】

	試料	独度		耐力と引張	圧	表面再結	
		引張強さ (MPa)	耐力 (MPa)	強さの比	割れ	吸収エネルギー (J)	品層厚さ (μπ)
	1	289	260	0.90	無し	4338	6.5
本発明	2	317	286	0.90	無し	4547	6.0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	311	278	0.89	有り	_	_
	4	338	309	0.91	有り	_	_
比較例	5	341	277	0.81	有り	_	_
	6	237	215	0.91	無し	3536	
	7	323	304	0.94	有り		_

【0019】表2に示した本発明例の押出形材である試 料1~3は、割れが発生することなくアコーデオン状に 圧縮変形し、吸収エネルギーも4000J以上と圧潰特 性に優れていた。これに対し、比較例の押出形材である 試料4~9は十分な圧潰特性を得ることができなかっ た。具体的には、合金組成および耐力値が本発明の範囲 外の試料3および4、ならびに175℃×8hの時効処 理を施した耐力と引張強さの比が本発明範囲外の試料5 は、圧縮試験で割れが発生した。試料6、7は、本用途 に従来から用いられている6063合金、6061合金 であるが、試料6(6063合金)は圧縮試験で割れは 発生しないものの吸収エネルギーが約3500Jと低 く、圧潰特性が劣り、試料7(6061合金)には割れ

## が発生した。

## [0020]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、重量%で、Si0.8~ 1.2%、Mg0.6~0.9%、だたし、Si/Mg>1.2、Fe0.1 ~0.4%、M n0.2~0.5%、C r0.05~0.25%および/ま たはZr0.05~0.25%、ただし、Mn+Cr+Zr=0.3 5~0.7%、Ti0.001~0.1%、B0.0001~0.004%を含 有し、残部がAIと不可避不純物からなる組成を有し、 その内部組織を主として繊維状組織としたので、衝突時 の圧縮変形を受けた際に割れが発生することがなく、エ ネルギー吸収効率が高い圧潰特性に優れたサイドメンバ -用Al-Mg-Si系合金押出形材が得られた。

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